

§ 173.29

specification or UN standard packaging.

[Amdt. 173-224, 55 FR 52614, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended at 56 FR 66266, Dec. 20, 1991; 57 FR 45460, Oct. 1, 1992; Amdt. 173-241, 59 FR 67491, 67492, Dec. 29, 1994; 60 FR 7627, Feb. 8, 1995; Amdt. 173-241, 60 FR 26805, 26806, May 18, 1995; Amdt. 173-255, 61 FR 50624, 50265, Sept. 26, 1996; 61 FR 51495, Oct. 2, 1996; Amdt. 173-254, 62 FR 14338, Mar. 26, 1997; 64 FR 10776, Mar. 5, 1999; 64 FR 44428, Aug. 16, 1999; 66 FR 45183, 45379, 45380, Aug. 28, 2001]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 67 FR 53138, Aug. 14, 2002, § 173.28 was amended by adding paragraph (f), effective Oct. 1, 2002. At 67 FR 54967, the effective date was corrected to Feb. 14, 2003. For the convenience of the user, the added text is set forth as follows:

§ 173.28 Reuse, reconditioning and remanufacture of packagings.

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(f) A Division 6.2 packaging to be reused must be disinfected prior to reuse by any means effective for neutralizing the infectious substance the packaging previously contained. A secondary packaging or outer packaging conforming to the requirements of § 173.196 or § 173.199 need not be disinfected prior to reuse if no leakage from the primary receptacle has occurred.

§ 173.29 Empty packagings.

(a) General. Except as otherwise provided in this section, an empty packaging containing only the residue of a hazardous material shall be offered for transportation and transported in the same manner as when it previously contained a greater quantity of that hazardous material.

(b) Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, an empty packaging is not subject to any other requirements of this subchapter if it conforms to the following provisions:

(1) Any hazardous material shipping name and identification number markings, any hazard warning labels or placards, and any other markings indicating that the material is hazardous (e.g., RQ, INHALATION HAZARD) are removed, obliterated, or securely covered in transportation. This provision does not apply to transportation in a transport vehicle or a freight container if the packaging is not visible in trans-

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portation and the packaging is loaded by the shipper and unloaded by the shipper or consignee;

(2) The packaging—

(i) Is unused;

(ii) Is sufficiently cleaned of residue and purged of vapors to remove any potential hazard;

(iii) Is refilled with a material which is not hazardous to such an extent that any residue remaining in the packaging no longer poses a hazard; or

(iv) Contains only the residue of—

(A) An ORM-D material; or

(B) A Division 2.2 non-flammable gas, other than ammonia, anhydrous, and with no subsidiary hazard, at an absolute pressure less than 280 kPa (40.6 psia); at 20 °C (68 °F); and

(3) Any material contained in the packaging does not meet the definitions in § 171.8 of this subchapter for a hazardous substance, a hazardous waste, or a marine pollutant.

(c) A non-bulk packaging containing only the residue of a hazardous material covered by table 2 of § 172.504 of this subchapter—

(1) Does not have to be included in determining the applicability of the placarding requirements of subpart F of part 172 of this subchapter; and

(2) Is not subject to the shipping paper requirements of this subchapter when collected and transported by a contract or private carrier for reconditioning, remanufacture or reuse.

(d) Notwithstanding the stowage requirements in Column 10a of the § 172.101 table for transportation by vessel, an empty drum or cylinder may be stowed on deck or under deck.

(e) Specific provisions for describing an empty packaging on a shipping paper appear in § 172.203(e) of this subchapter.

(f) [Reserved]

(g) A package which contains a residue of an elevated temperature material may remain marked in the same manner as when it contained a greater quantity of the material even though it no longer meets the definition in § 171.8

of this subchapter for an elevated temperature material.

[Amdt. 173-224, 55 FR 52614, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended by Amdt. 173-227, 56 FR 49989, Oct. 2, 1991; Amdt. 173-231, 57 FR 52939, Nov. 5, 1992; Amdt. 173-251, 61 FR 28676, June 5, 1996; Amdt. 173-260, 62 FR 1236, Jan. 8, 1997; 64 FR 10776, Mar. 5, 1999]

§ 173.30 Loading and unloading of transport vehicles.

A person who loads or unloads hazardous materials into or from a transport vehicle or vessel shall comply with the applicable loading and unloading requirements of parts 174, 175, 176, and 177 of this subchapter.

[Amdt. 173-94, 41 FR 16064, Apr. 15, 1976]

§ 173.31 Use of tank cars.

(a) *General.* (1) No person may offer a hazardous material for transportation in a tank car unless the tank car meets the applicable specification and packaging requirements of this subchapter or, when this subchapter authorizes the use of a non-DOT specification tank car, the applicable specification to which the tank was constructed.

(2) Tank cars and appurtenances may be used for the transportation of any commodity for which they are authorized in this part and specified on the certificate of construction (AAR Form 4-2 or by addendum on Form R-1). See § 179.5 of this subchapter. Transfer of a tank car from one specified service on its certificate of construction to another may be made only by the owner or with the owner's authorization. A tank car proposed for a commodity service other than specified on its certificate of construction must be approved for such service by the AAR's Tank Car Committee.

(3) No person may fill a tank car overdue for periodic inspection with a hazardous material and then offer it for transportation. Any tank car marked as meeting a DOT specification and any non-specification tank car transporting a hazardous material must have a periodic inspection and test conforming to subpart F of part 180 of this subchapter.

(4) No railroad tank car, regardless of its construction date, may be used for the transportation in commerce of any

hazardous material unless the air brake equipment support attachments of such tank car conform to the standards for attachments set forth in §§ 179.100-16 and 179.200-19 of this subchapter.

(5) No railroad tank car, regardless of its construction date, may be used for the transportation in commerce of any hazardous material with a self-energized manway located below the liquid level of the lading.

(6) Unless otherwise specifically provided in this part:

(i) When the tank car delimiter is an "A," offerors may also use tank cars with a delimiter "S," "J" or "T".

(ii) When the tank car delimiter is an "S," offerors may also use tank cars with a delimiter "J" or "T".

(iii) When a tank car delimiter is a "T" offerors may also use tank cars with a delimiter of "J".

(iv) When a tank car delimiter is a "J", offerors may not use a tank car with any other delimiter.

(b) *Safety systems*—(1) *Coupler vertical restraint.* Each tank car conforming to a DOT specification and any other tank car used for transportation of a hazardous material must be equipped with a coupler vertical restraint system that meets the requirements of § 179.14 of this subchapter.

(2) *Pressure relief devices.* (i) Pressure relief devices on tank cars must conform to part 179 of this subchapter.

(ii) Except for shipments of chloroprene, stabilized, in class DOT 115 tank cars, single-unit tank cars used for materials meeting the definition for Division 6.1 liquid, Packing Group I or II, Class 2 materials, or Class 3 or 4 liquids, must have reclosing pressure relief devices. However, a tank car built before January 1, 1991, and equipped with a non-closing pressure relief device may be used to transport a Division 6.1 or Class 4 liquid if the liquid is not poisonous by inhalation. Unless otherwise specifically provided in this subchapter, rupture discs may not have any perforated holes to allow for venting.

(3) *Tank-head puncture-resistance requirements.* The following tank cars